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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Yesterday's Record at the Local Of-
fice of the Weather Bureau.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 6, 1899.
Maximum temperature, 34 degrees; minimum
temperature, 20 degrees; mean tem-
perature, 27 degrees, which is 1 degree
below the normal; accumulated deficiency
of temperature since the first of the
month, 4 degrees; accumulated deficiency
of temperature since Jan. 1, 53 degrees.
Total precipitation from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.
on Dec. 6, .01 inch; accumulated deficiency
of precipitation since the first of the month,
.01 inch; accumulated excess of precipi-
tation since Jan. 1, 2.49 inch.

OF PARTISAN ORIGIN.

Our morning contemporary is mis-
taken. The Herald has never said that
all who have protested against the
seating of Utah's congressmen-elect
are Republicans. Many of them are
honest Protestants whose righteous re-
sentment has been aroused by the calu-
mies of the local Republican organ
and its assertion that the Mormon
church is "trying to crowd polygamy
down the throat of the nation."

Misrepresentations which originated
with a local Republican boss who is
simply having his revenge upon certain
church authorities for refusing to fur-
ther his personal and political projects,
were quickly hurled by the hand of
malice into the national magazine of
prejudice.

But wherever the opposition has
spread, the fight upon B. H. Roberts
and his people was begun by Repub-
lican politicians in Utah; it was uti-
lized by the Republican party a year
ago; it has been repudiated by, al-
though identified with, that party; it
has been constantly agitated by the Re-
publican organ, although taken up by
secular crusaders and placed before
the American people as a moral ques-
tion which requires federal inquiry and
radical action.

In so far as it has been a party af-
fair the Herald has defended the rights
of the Democratic congressman as a
member of the Democratic party and
as a citizen of the United States; fur-
thermore, it has exposed the hypocrisy
of the originators of this crusade and
has shown by their conduct and public
utterances that they had fully con-
demned what they afterwards con-
demned.

For several days before his nomina-
tion the air had been full of threats
coming from the headquarters of the
local Republican boss—threats of a
personal and religious warfare. Dem-
ocrats went to Mr. Roberts and told
him of these threats. He assured them
that he was ready to meet any and all
charges that might be made against
him or his people. He is ready now, he
says, to meet his accusers and answer
to the committee for his conduct and
for the good faith of his people. And
it is essential to a perfect and a mu-
tual understanding of the matter that
the hearing should be complete, and
that everything which Mr. Roberts has
to say in his defense, whether of exten-
sion or denial, should be listened to
with patience and respect.

Mr. Roberts understood when he was
nominated that in case his election pre-
cipitated a discussion of Mormon
dogmas or practices, the Herald would
not follow the discussion beyond the
range of politics. "In all probability
the opportunity will make a personal
fight upon Mr. Roberts, for which he
is doubtless prepared," was the an-
nouncement in these columns.
"The Herald will defend his Democracy
and the political rights of the people
of the United States," was the entire
reply to Mr. Roberts, and the Herald
has hewed to this line.

And, while the prosecution is still fed
by the trickery and malevolence of lo-
cal Republican leaders and men under
their influence, the case has become a
curious mixture of partisanship and
sectarianism throughout the nation,
rendering it difficult to discuss the sub-
ject from a purely political standpoint.

The Republican party and the Repub-
lican organ of Utah cannot escape their
responsibility for "this cultivation
of doubts and awakening of suspicions
against a people who are as honest and
as law-abiding as the people of any
community."

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

At irregular intervals a local con-
temporary used to make itself ridiculous
by solemnly declaring in a manner that
brooked no controversy that "the anti-
trust law of 1890 had been practically
repealed by a Democratic congress."
This was so laughably absurd that no
one regarded it as a serious statement.
But when the facts were pointed out,
and it was shown by quotations and cit-
ations that the law had been strength-
ened and its scope widened by a Demo-
cratic congress, that the original law
and all its penalties, with others added,
are still in full force and effect, our
contemporary repeated its assertion,
showing its opinion to be based upon
ignorance rather than factuality.

President McKinley dwells on the
law of 1890, its provisions, penalties and
purpose, apparently unmindful of the
local Republican organ's repeal or par-
tial repeal of that measure. In his
measure the president says:

An act to protect trade and com-
merce against unlawful restraints and
monopolies was passed by congress
and the second of July, 1890. The pro-
visions of this statute are comprehensive
and stringent. It declares every con-
tract or combination in the form of a
trust or otherwise that restrains or
tends to restrain trade or commerce be-
tween the several states or foreign nations to
be unlawful. It denounces every such
criminal every person who makes
such contract or enters into any such
combination or conspiracy and declares
a punishment by fine or imprisonment.

It invests the several circuit courts of
the United States with jurisdiction to
prevent and restrain violations of the
act, and makes it the duty of the sev-
eral United States district attorneys
under the direction of the attorney-
general to institute proceedings in equity
to prevent and restrain such viola-
tions. The act further confers upon any
person or corporation by reason of any
trust forbidden or declared to be un-
lawful the right to sue for damages to be
therein in any circuit court of the
United States without respect to the
amount and the costs of the suit in-
cluding reasonable attorney fees. It
will be perceived that the act is aimed
at every kind of combination in the
nature of a trust or monopoly of in-
terstate or international commerce.

Since all these provisions exist and
powers are conferred by virtue of this
bill, why is it that President McKinley
refuses to order the prosecution to pro-
ceed? Why did he name as public prose-
cutor, as attorney-general, a well-
known trust attorney, who refuses to
allow the federal government to pro-
ceed against these unlawful combina-
tions in restraint of trade? Trust mag-
nates have always said: "Let us name
your attorney-general and your dis-
trict attorneys, and we care not what
laws you pass." If an act which is
aimed at every kind of a combination
in the nature of a trust, why should
Attorney General Griggs be retained
by the government when he refuses to
proceed under the law?

MEMORIAL TO EUGENE FIELD.

Elsewhere in The Herald will be
found the announcement of the com-
mittee having in charge the memorial
to Eugene Field, the children's poet.
The object of the committee is to pro-
vide a suitable monument for Field's
grave and possibly contribute to the
welfare of his family.

No man ever did more for his fellow
men than did Field, none ever added
more to the pleasures and joys of the
little ones or came closer to the heart
of the people. His "Little Boy Blue" is
the tenderest, most pathetic song of
motherhood and fatherhood in the
English language, and the memoral
collection of poems touches every
chord of human experience from grave
to gay, from the exquisitely humorous
to the deepest religious sentiment.

And from the debt due Eugene
Field's memory the reading public can-
not make a better investment than by
sending \$1 for the memorial volume of
poems, which may be had by address-
ing the Eugene Field Monument Sou-
venir Fund, 189 Monroe street, Chicago.
The book has all of Field's best work
and is beautifully illustrated by the
most illustrious of American artists,
men who contributed their designs as an
expression of their love for the dead
author.

THE OBJECTIVE POINT.

The Republicans of Utah have won-
dered at the aid of a sectarian crusade.
The Democratic candidate for congress
is probably defeated at last, and by
the same influences that were invoked
against him in the interest of Alma
Eldredge. The local Republican organ
expresses itself as satisfied.

"Utah has been humiliated in the
house of representatives and in the
eyes of the nation," it exultantly ex-
claims.
"It isn't Roberts we are after, but
the Mormon church," says one of the
national leaders of the Republican
party.
"If it were merely a charge of im-
morality or misbehavior against Mr.
Roberts," says ex-Senator Edmunds, "I
wouldn't be in favor of his expulsion;
but it is a chance to rebuke the Mor-
mon hierarchy which still controls the
majority of the voters in Utah."

The New York Press, a newspaper so
close to the president that it may be
said to voice the sentiments of the ad-
ministration says:

The Roberts case is only an incident.
The lecherous, treacherous, murderous
Mormon hierarchy—the one body of
American politicians to whom all the
epithets of Hamlet apply—have jockeyed
the nation out of its path. They are
living low now in prudent recog-
nition of their error in dropping the mask
too early in the Roberts case. But
those who imagine that they intend to
abandon without compulsion the posi-
tion which they have secured for them-
selves at the expense of the nation's
work of states' rights do not know the
breed.

All of which gives an idea of the
turn the crusade has taken and the
intensity of the feeling which has been
aroused.

HEROISM AND ICONOCLASM.

The Herald has always looked upon
Admiral Dewey as the great hero of
the war with Spain, whose glory out-
shone that of all the others combined.
He was mentioned by unwise ad-
mirers in an evil moment as a probable
successor to President McKinley. The
made him a target for all the sharp-
shooters of the administration and their
guns were turned for the time being
upon him. He has been hissed in public meetings,
misrepresented in the administration
press, insulted by the blackpillers of
the imperial party and humiliated be-
fore his countrymen.

Next to him stood Rear Admiral
Santiago, the hero of the naval battle of
Santiago, the decisive action of the
war. Baptized in fire he stood upon
the bridge of the Brooklyn the ranking
officer in the engagement, while shot
and shell flew thick and fast about
him. Upon his ship the enemy's fire
was centered; and in the battle on the
American side it was in the center of
the American side; it bore away the wounds of honor
more than all the other vessels of the
fleet could show. Yet there has been
a pack of administration coyotes bark-
ing at the heels of Schley ever since
that memorable engagement.

The Herald has considered General
Funston the army hero of the recent
war. Unpleasant stories are being cir-
culated now in eastern newspapers to
the effect that he is nothing but a
censor-mad hero. Interviews with offi-
cers and men of the Twentieth Kansas
in Kansas, it is alleged, showing that
Funston not only didn't do the things
for which he was promoted and hero-
fied, but that "he lay negligently on
his stomach behind a rice cake at Guil-
quinto in mud and safety, while the
fighting went forward under the lead-
ership of his unadvised lieutenant-
colonel."

It is alleged further that "Funston
never plunged into the Bagdad in the
face of a half of bullets and led his
men in an amphibious charge. Neither
did he breathe the turbid fumes of the
Hjo Grande while the Mauser balls
zip-zipped about him."

It was duly announced nine months
ago.
Iconoclasm is rampant in these clos-
ing days of a rapid century; and poli-
ticians are shrewd enough to take ad-
vantage of it to put prospective prob-
able obstacles out of the way. But
the iconoclast who attacks popular
heroes like Dewey and Funston is some-
what of a hero himself.

Senator Hayward's death, occurring
as it did a few hours after the opening
of the congress to which he had been
elected, prevented him from entering
upon a public career. The deceased
was a wealthy and an influential citi-
zen of Nebraska who wisely kept out
of politics until he had amassed a for-
tune. Then, at the age of 58, he be-
came the Republican candidate for gov-
ernor. He went down with his ticket
in 1897 and entered the senatorial
contest in the following year. It was a
long, bitter struggle and promised to be
one of the deadlocks for which last
winter was famous. Finally Mr. Hay-
ward won, but it was decided that he
should never fill the position. He was
stricken with paralysis soon after his
election and never recovered from the
first shock.

Representative Turner, a bachelor,
voted for Roberts, as he explained be-
cause "any man with three wives has
troubles enough without my adding
anything to the sum."

"They didn't do a thing to him, no
not a single thing. And the scandal
mongers say 'We told you so.'"

President McKinley's recent message
is a great state paper—in point of bulk.

SOCIETY NOTES.

A very pretty shawl cm89485HHRDLI.

A very pretty home wedding was
celebrated yesterday afternoon at the
home of Mrs. Anna E. Steele, 630 East
South Temple street, when her daugh-
ter, Miss Anna Steele, was married to
Lyman G. Weed of Denver. The cere-
mony was performed by Rev. W.
Daunt Scott of St. Paul's Episcopal
church, and was witnessed only by the
immediate family. The home was very
beautifully decorated with yellow and
white chrysanthemums were used in the
parlor, the bay window where the bride
party stood being arched with smilax
and the chosen flowers.

The bride was a handsome traveling
gown of gray cloth, with hat to match,
and carried bride roses. She had no
attendants.

Following the ceremony the guests,
numbering fourteen, sat down to an
elaborate dinner served on a table
adorned with narcissus and smilax.

Mr. and Mrs. Weed left last evening
for an eastern visit. They will be at
home after the new year in Denver,
where the groom holds a responsible
position with Daniels & Fisher.

Last evening at 7 o'clock Miss Mar-
garet Corbett, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. L. V. Corbett, and Mr. William
Ringert were united in marriage, the
ceremony taking place at the home of
the bride's parents at 764 Third street.
Only a few relatives and friends were
present.

The bride is a lovely young woman
of many graces and accomplishments,
and the groom is an esteemed employ-
ee of the Herald company. Both were
formerly residents of La Grange, Wyo.,
where they are remembered by a host
of well wishers. Mr. and Mrs. Ringert
will continue to reside in this city.

Mrs. J. H. McEntee entertains the
sewing club this afternoon.

The many friends of Mrs. C. R. Mark-
land will regret to learn that she is
seriously ill with scarlet fever.

Judge and Mrs. Royle leave next
Tuesday for California, where they will
remain during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Harris entertain-
ed delightfully Tuesday evening.

Omaha World-Herald, December 3: In
honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Milton
Royle, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Richardson
gave a small chafing dish supper
on Monday evening. The other guests
were Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer,
Miss Palmer and Mr. Milton Darling.
A dinner was given on Tuesday evening
by Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, also in
honor of Mr. and Mrs. Royle, at which
the guests were Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh
and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Smith.

Miss Murry is spending a few days
with Miss Woodward.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Oglesby have gone
east for the holidays.

Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells returned
from Idaho on Tuesday.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Mlle. Fifi," as is described as a
dainty French farce, opens at the Salt
Lake theatre tonight, and the advance
sale indicates a large audience. The
piece will run for two nights.

There will be a change of bill at the
Grand tonight, and one which will
prove exceedingly popular. The Ren-
titz-Santley Burlesque company will
board there for the remainder of the
week.

The town is being billed for "In Old
Kentucky," which comes to the Salt
Lake theatre next Monday night.

A Plausible Explanation.

(Washington Star.)
"Look at Admiral Dewey," said the
pompous man's friend. "He doesn't put
on airs and try to make other people feel
humble."
"That's all right. He doesn't have to."
"It's on the same principle that Russell
Sage can, if he chooses, wear plain clothes
that would cost me my credit in the
community ten minutes after I put 'em
on."

Georgia Sheriff Outwitted.

"Thank the Lord," exclaimed the old
man, fervently. "The sheriff can't make
no levy on me no more today. The big
game of Venetian is over. I've won
seven pigs. The fifteen chickens on the
sale of cotton air all on exhibition at the
fair under the protection of the state of
Georgia—E pluribus unum, an the best
man wins!"

Outlander or Boer?

(Indianapolis Journal.)
"What puzzles me," murmured Childe,
as he found the other fellow had reached
the house of the advent one day of
him and was monopolizing her attention,
"what troubles me is the question
whether this fellow is a Boer or an
outlander or a bore."

Further Cultivation Required.

(Philadelphia Bulletin.)
"Our Conversational club has a new
scheme to improve its members in the
art of conversation."
"Why, we have taken adjoining boxes
at the opera for the season."

At the Minstrels.

(Baltimore American.)
"Tambo—Why will the next secretary of
the Tambo-Bone Society be?"
"Bone—I don't know. Why?"
"Tambo—Because he won't be Secretary
Tremendous discord from the orchestra.

THE HERALD'S....

Home Study Circle.

(Copyright, 1899, by Seymour Eaton.)
Directed by Prof. Seymour Eaton.

POPULAR STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE.

Contributors to this course: Dr. Ed-
ward Dowden, Dr. William J. Rolfe, Dr.
Hamilton W. Mabius, Dr. Albert S.
Cook, Dr. Hiram Corson, Dr. Isaac N.
Demmon, Dr. Vida D. Scudder and
others.

VII. THE FOOLS OF SHAKESPEARE.

BY PROFESSOR J. V. DENNEY.

It is common among readers of
Shakespeare to speak of scenes of in-
tense relief and to regard the latter as less essential than
the former to the plays in which they
are found. The speeches of the clowns
and fools, especially, are often con-
sidered as mere "variegated" devices by the
dramatist as a temporary relief from

for the existence in Shakespeare of so
many clowns and fools.
They, like the children mentioned in
the adage, are privileged to speak the
truth, opportunistically and inopportunistically,
unconsciously and without fear, to as-
tonish us with it when we are off our
guard, to please us with it as Jacques
was pleased when he found Touchstone
"so deep contemplative," or to startle
us with it as Lear was startled when
he found the fool's words an unwelcome
truth home. "I can tell why a mail
has a house," says the fool. "Why?"
asks Lear. "Why, to put his head in,"
answers the fool, bluntly; "not to give
it away to his daughters." Imogen
spoke very wisely and in a double sense
when she said "Cymbeline," act 2,
scene 2, that "fools are not mad folks."

It is not, however, the fool's words
which are the relief, but the relief which
the fool's words give to the audience
by looking at the world from a new
point of view. The fool's words are
not a mere "variegated" device by the
dramatist as a temporary relief from

the strain of close attention to the main
course of the plot. The fool seems to be,
in this view, an extra character thrust
in from time to time solely for amuse-
ment, to tickle the ears of the ground-
lings with his drolleries. His bolt is
soon shot, the passing fun soon over,
and the play proper resumed in earnest.
This conception of the fool and fool's
words as far as it goes, fails of
anything like complete justice to the
fool and his important office.

The fool is so often the wise man of
the play, and the wise men are so often
foolish, that justice would sometimes
seem to require an even exchange of
titles. Indeed, this is practically
what is proposed, ironically, of course,
in "King Lear" (act I, scene 4), when
the fool teaches Lear the difference be-
tween "a bitter fool and a sweet fool."

Foot—That lord that counsell'd thee
To give away thy land,
Come place him here by me,
Do thou for him stand.
The sweet and bitter fool
Will presently appear;
The one in motley here,
The other found out there.

Lear—All thy other titles thou hast given
away; that thou wast born with.

The wearer of the motley is not often
the real fool of the play after all. Mr.
Nigh, in "Twelfth Night," is a
fool, so gravely superior in his treat-
ment of the bumbling Sir Toby and Sir
Andrew, so contemptuous of Feste and
the servants, who has read books, and
is a fool in his own conceit to counte-
nance folly in any form—how does
Shakespeare leave him in our esteem
as compared with Feste? And, equally
devoid with Mr. Nigh of any sense
of humor, Polonius, the sly old politi-
cian in "Hamlet," so wise in his
schemes for his children's advancement
—how does he fare under the dramatist's
pen? Let us turn to "Twelfth Night,"
act III, scene I.

This fellow is wise enough to play the
fool; and to do well, he craves a kind of wit.
He must observe their mood on whom he
speaks.

The quality of persons, and the time,
Not, like the haggard, check at every
thing that comes before his eye. This is a
practical.

As a knower as a wise man's art;
For folly that he wisely shows is fit;
But wise men's folly shows, quite taints
it.

An scene in "As You Like It" (act
I, scene 2), after Touchstone has de-
clared it a pity "that fools may not
speak wisely what wise men do fool-
ishly," he replies in the same vein: "By
my troth, thou sayest true; for since
the little wit that fools have was sil-
enced, the little foolery that wise men
have makes a great show. The fool in
court is also an ass, and he that is not
the sharp taunt quoted above, Kent re-
marks to the king: "This is not alter-
gates fool, my lord," at once rejoins:
"So, faith, lords and great men will not
let me, if I had a monkey on my head,
they would have part on it; and ladies, too,
they will not let me have all fool to
myself; they'll be snatching!"

And, in a similar passage, Shakespeare
presents not only intimates the frequent
superiority of the fool over the worldly
wise among the characters, but by un-
mistakable signs reminds us of the un-
comfortable wisdom of the fool, who per-
haps some of the biggest fools of all are not
on the stage, but fronting it, uncon-
sciously furnishing the laughter at their
own expense. Lorenzo in "The Merchant
of Venice" (act III, scene 3) says of
Lancelot, the clown:

Oh, dear discretion, how his words are
subtly!
The fool hath plumed in his memory
A many good words, and I do know
A many fools, that stand in better place,
Garlished like him, that for a trickery
word

"Lord, what fools these mortals be!"
cries Puck, as if to dispel any lingering
doubt that the fool is not a fool. The
fool's words are the great poet's
send us outside of the personae
of his dramas, out of the stage, through
the audience and into the world, where
each man "in his time plays many
parts." "Art thou wise?" asks Touch-
stone of Poor Will in "As You Like It"
(act 5, scene 1). "Ay, sir, I have a
pretty wit," answers Will. "Why?" says
Touchstone, "thou sayest well, I do
not remember a saying. The fool doth
think he is wise, but the wise man
knows himself a fool." In their
wise moments fools of the stage hear
what their follies are from the wise
fools and foolish wise men whom the
dramatist puts on the stage for their in-
struction and entertainment. And this is
doubtless one of the principal reasons

Launce and Speed, the clowns in the
"Two Gentlemen of Verona," and
Lancelot of the "Merchant of Venice"
belong to the same low order as Costar
and his fellows, who are clowns or natural
fools. Launce is, however, capable of a
vulgar kind of cunning; he manages to
get speed a whipping as a penalty
for reading his letter and prying into
his love affair. The stage work laid
out for Launce seems unimportant
until it is noted that he is employed at
least three times to hold up in a coat
light the innate vulgarity of his mas-
ter, Proteus. When Launce enters
with his dog (act II, scene 3), Proteus,
not yet known to the audience in his
true character of a liar, has just parted
from Julia and left her in tears, though
Proteus himself, in spite of his line sen-
timents, has not shed a tear. Proteus
is soon to prove untrue to Julia.
In preparation for this, Launce vulgar-
izes the scene by describing his own
parting from his family, all of whom
have "this very fault" of tears, except
the satirical Crab. "I think Crab, my
dog, be the sourest-natured dog that
lives; my mother weeping, my father
laughing, my sister sighing, my brother
howling, our cat wringing her hands
and all our house in a great perplexity,
yet did not this cruel-hearted cur shed
one tear. He is a dog, and a dog is a
stone, and has no more pity in him
than a dog." We remember this last
against Proteus when he forgets Julia.
Launce's intuitive honesty (act IV,
in recounting Crab's misdeeds, also
reflects upon Proteus, whose moral
outrages against love are parodied by
Crab's conduct. Launce's love affair
(act III, scene 1) is about as serious and
sincere in reality as the love affairs
of Proteus, Lancelot, in the "Mer-
chant of Venice," performs a dramatic
function similar to that of Launce.
Shakespeare has made him serviceable
to the theme of the play. Lancelot
runs away (before Jessica does) from
Shylock's shop, under the service
of the poor but generous Bassanio, be-
cause Bassanio has "the grace of God,
sir," while Shylock only "has enough."
His reflections on the right and wrong
of running away (act II, scene 2), in-
cluding him through a struggle between
conscience and the flesh, and resulting
in his decision to follow the advice of
the fond as he goes, is a study in the
furnish a comment on Jessica's flight
the right and wrong of which is equally
hard to determine. The scene with his
father, which brings out their fondness
for each other, reminds us by contrast
of the feeling existing between Jessica
and her father.

Note—This study by Professor Den-
ney of Ohio State university will be
concluded on Monday next.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

GEO. D. PYPHER, Manager.

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Mlle. FIFI

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